United Nations S/2010/396

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 July 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 15 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Lebanon in May 2010 (see annex). The document was prepared under my own responsibility, following consultations with other members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-46134 (E) 020810

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 15 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Lebanon (May 2010)

Introduction

Lebanon assumed the presidency of the Security Council in May 2010, during which month the Council engaged in a constructive and comprehensive programme of work that addressed a range of regional and thematic issues. The regional issues included: Chad/Central African Republic, Nepal, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Sudan/Darfur, Djibouti, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, the Middle East including the Palestinian question, Iraq, Kosovo, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The thematic topics comprised: cooperation between the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations (European Union); the counter-terrorism Committees: the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004); United Nations peacekeeping operations; intercultural dialogue for peace and security; and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).

During the month, the Council held nine consultations, nine briefings, one private meeting, one open debate and three debates. The Council issued two statements to the press and adopted five resolutions on the extension of mandates of United Nations peacekeeping missions.

On 4 May the Council held consultations and adopted the programme of work for May 2010. During those consultations, under "any other business", Ambassador Claude Heller of Mexico briefed the Council about the 2010 review of the Peacebuilding Commission, in his capacity as co-facilitator mandated by the Security Council. He gave a recount of the activities undertaken by the co-facilitators during the month of April, including field trips to Europe and Africa. He also reminded Council members that the second session of open-ended consultations had been convened by the co-facilitators for 10 May 2010.

After consultations, the President of the Security Council gave a briefing for States not members of the Council and for the press about the programme of work of the Council for May 2010.

The Council observed a minute of silence at the beginning of its meetings on 7 and 10 May, in tribute to the late President of Nigeria Umaru Musa Yar'Adua.

Africa

Chad/Central African Republic and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

On 5 May, Council members held an interactive discussion and exchanged views on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Youssef Mahmoud, the Permanent Representative of Chad, Ambassador Ahmad Allam-mi,

and the Permanent Representative of the Central African Republic, Ambassador Fernand Poukre-Kono.

Also on 5 May, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops and police to MINURCAT. During the meeting, Council members exchanged views with the Special Representative and the representatives of contributing countries.

On 7 May, in consultations of the whole, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the security and humanitarian situation in Chad and the Central African Republic, and on the ongoing discussions between MINURCAT and the Governments of the two countries regarding the drawdown of the military component of MINURCAT. Council members held intensive discussions concerning the MINURCAT mandate, which was set to expire on 15 May, and some expressed concerns about the drawdown.

On 12 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1922 (2010), by which it extended the mandate of MINURCAT for two weeks, until 26 May, while it considered thoroughly the recommendations for a revised mandate.

On 20 May, the Council held another interactive discussion, during which Council members exchanged views with the Special Representative of the President of Chad to MINURCAT, General Oki Dagache, about the Chadian strategy to ensure the security of civilians in the east of the country.

On 25 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1923 (2010), by which it decided to extend the mandate of MINURCAT until 31 December 2010 and to reduce the military component of MINURCAT to 2,200 military personnel (1,900 in Chad and 300 in the Central African Republic).

Burundi and the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi

On 10 May, the Council heard a briefing by the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi and Head of the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), Charles Petrie, on the preparations for the forthcoming elections there. The Deputy Permanent Representative of Switzerland, Heidi Grau, spoke on behalf of the Chairman of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission. The Permanent Representative of Burundi, Zacharie Gahutu, also spoke about the preparations for the upcoming elections.

In the consultations of the whole which followed, Council members expressed their views on the progress achieved, welcomed the recent developments in Burundi and commended the important role of BINUB in supporting the electoral cycle. After the consultations, the President made a statement to the press in which the Council welcomed the appointment of the new Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and reaffirmed its support for BINUB.

Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 10 May, the Council held consultations on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, during which the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, and Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes, briefed the Council on his recent trip to the country.

On 13 May, a Security Council mission led by the Permanent Representative of France, Gérard Araud, travelled to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The mission returned on 16 May.

On 19 May, Ambassador Araud briefed the Council about the mission and the meetings held with President Joseph Kabila, the Congolese authorities and representatives of international non-governmental organizations and various national civil society groups. He stressed that in any decision on the future presence of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) the Council should consider preventing new outbreaks of instability, and he noted the particular priority of security sector reform. He said that one of the lessons drawn from the numerous meetings during the mission was that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had evolved in a positive, albeit fragile, way. He added that the humanitarian and human rights situations were troublesome and that it was important to bring the perpetrators of sexual violence to justice.

On 27 May, in consultations of the whole, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ambassador Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti of Brazil, addressed the Council and presented the interim report of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Chair reported on the violations of sanctions referred to in the report, which had been committed by foreign armed groups, notably the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR), the Rally for Unity and Democracy (RUD) and the Lord's Resistance Army, and by Congolese armed groups, which continued to pose serious threats to the security of the population in the Kivus and in Maniema and Oriental Provinces. There had been similar violations of the sanctions by the extensive local, regional and international support networks which provided political and material support to FDLR and RUD/Congrès national pour la démocratie. The Chair also reported on the appearance before the Committee of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and on the progress made by the Group of Experts in developing due diligence standards for commercial actors involved in the Democratic Republic of the Congo mineral trade.

In the discussions that followed, Council members expressed their appreciation of the Group's work and noted the reported violations with concern.

On 28 May, the Council adopted resolution 1925 (2010), by which it extended the mandate of MONUC until 30 June 2010 and authorized the withdrawal of up to 2,000 United Nations military personnel by that date. Moreover, in view of the new phase that had been reached in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council decided that MONUC should, as from 1 July 2010, be renamed the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). The Council authorized MONUSCO to be deployed until 30 June 2011 and to comprise a maximum of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units.

Somalia

On 12 May, the Council held a debate on the situation in Somalia in which the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Somalia, Abdurahman Ibrahim, participated and made a statement. During the

meeting, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, on the situation there. The Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission, Ramtane Lamamra, the acting head of the delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Pedro Serrano, and the Permanent Representative of Norway, Ambassador Morten Wetland, also made statements.

The Special Representative reminded the Council of the need for simultaneous action in the political, security and development fields, noting the "horrendous" humanitarian situation in Somalia. He stressed that the upcoming Istanbul Conference on Somalia was timely and would address security issues and provide a platform for the Somali private sector. He explained that the international community could help the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) by providing equipment and salaries for its trained forces. On piracy, he praised the Transitional Federal Government's memorandum of understanding with Puntland. He called for empowering the Transitional Federal Government and putting the revenue from fishing licensing fees into an escrow account for use by the authorities. He reiterated that the international community must move to Mogadishu to make a difference.

The First Deputy Prime Minister of Somalia told the Council that the efforts of his Government were being hampered by a group of terrorists with links to Al-Qaida. He called for the deployment of the remaining AMISOM peacekeepers and expressed the view that a United Nations force would contribute to the stabilization of Somalia. He also cited recent political and security gains, including the cooperation agreement of 15 March with Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a.

In the debate that followed, Council members expressed their concern about the security situation in Somalia, supported the reconciliation efforts of the Transitional Federal Government, welcomed the convening of the Istanbul Conference and reaffirmed their support for the work of AMISOM.

Sudan and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

On 7 May, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council, condemning in the strongest terms the attacks in Darfur on that day on peacekeepers of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The attacks had left two Egyptian soldiers dead and three others seriously wounded. The Council also reiterated its full support for UNAMID and expressed its condolences to the families of those killed in the attacks and to the Government of Egypt. The Council members encouraged the Government of the Sudan to bring all the perpetrators to justice.

On 20 May, the Council was briefed by the joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur, Ibrahim Gambari, who introduced the Secretary-General's latest report on UNAMID (S/2010/213). He spoke about the political process in Darfur, the security and humanitarian situation, and the status of compliance by all parties with their international obligations. He also delineated recent developments, including the approaching full deployment of UNAMID, the progress in the negotiations in Doha, the improved relations between the Sudan and Chad, and the election process.

In addition, the Special Representative referred to the difficulties UNAMID was facing in carrying out its mandate. He said that the ability of UNAMID to protect civilians in danger was severely constrained, since the Government of the Sudan and other Darfurian parties continued to deny UNAMID access to the areas under their control. The situation had been exacerbated by the abduction of four UNAMID police advisers on 11 April and the deliberate attacks on UNAMID, which had led to fatalities among its ranks.

In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members discussed the latest developments in Darfur, expressed their strong support for UNAMID and discussed the importance of the protection of civilians.

Peace and security in Africa: Djibouti

On 19 May, the Council held a briefing about peace and security in Africa in connection with Djibouti. The President of Djibouti, Ismail Omar Guelleh, addressed the Council. He stated that the many problems which the Horn of Africa faced, including the breakdown of law and order, food insecurity, the conflict in Somalia and the destabilizing actions of Eritrea, could bring about greater crises in the Horn and could be a prelude to a much worse situation, unless their many causes were sufficiently and seriously addressed. He also enumerated his country's contributions to peace and anti-piracy efforts in Somalia, as well as pending issues between Djibouti and Eritrea.

Following President Guelleh's briefing, Council members commended the contributions of Djibouti to peace and anti-piracy efforts in Somalia and its abidance by Security Council resolutions pertaining to its border conflict with Eritrea. Council members urged Eritrea to respect resolution 1907 (2009) and emphasized the importance of dialogue for resolving the pending issues in the region, inter alia, counter-terrorism, anti-piracy, humanitarian issues and the border problems with Eritrea.

Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

On 25 May, during consultations and under any other business, the Permanent Representative of France circulated a draft resolution concerning the technical roll-over of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for a one-month period until 30 June 2010.

On 27 May, the Council adopted resolution 1924 (2010), by which it extended the mandate of UNOCI and the mandate of the French forces which support it for a one-month period until 30 June 2010.

Asia

Nepal and the United Nations Mission in Nepal

On 5 May, the Representative of the Secretary-General in Nepal and Head of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), Karin Landgren, briefed the Council on the status of the peace process in Nepal and the work of UNMIN. The Permanent Representative of Nepal, Ambassador Gyan Chandra Acharya, participated in the briefing.

In the consultations of the whole which followed, Council members exchanged views on the peace process and the work of UNMIN. They called on all parties to continue their efforts to take the peace process forward and to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

On 12 May, in line with a request from the Government of Nepal, the Council adopted resolution 1921 (2010), by which it extended the mandate of UNMIN until 15 September 2010.

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

On 18 May, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Robert Serry, on recent developments in the region.

The Special Coordinator told the Council that the proximity talks had commenced and that their goal, as stated by the Quartet on 19 March in Moscow, was the resolution of all core issues, an end to the 1967 occupation, and two States living side by side in peace and security. He stressed the scale of the unmet needs of the Palestinian civilian population in Gaza and urged an end to the Israeli blockade of the Strip.

In the consultations of the whole that followed, members of the Council expressed support for the proximity talks. A number of members called on both parties not to engage in provocative acts and for an end to settlement activity. Many members expressed their grave concern at the humanitarian situation in Gaza, and called for the full implementation of resolution 1860 (2009). Some members called for the immediate opening of Gaza's border crossings.

On 31 May, at the request of Turkey and Lebanon, the Council held an emergency meeting on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. During the meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, on the Israeli military operation against the convoy sailing to Gaza.

The Assistant Secretary-General told the Council that, on that same morning, Israeli forces had boarded a six-ship convoy that was sailing in the Mediterranean Sea en route to the Gaza Strip in an attempt to deliver humanitarian aid to Gaza and to break the Israeli blockade. He said that the Israeli navy had intercepted the convoy and that Israeli military personnel had boarded the vessels.

All 15 Council members spoke, including the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Ahmet Davutoğlu, who condemned the attack against the Gaza flotilla and demanded an urgent inquiry into the incident. A representative of Israel and the Permanent Observer of Palestine participated in the meeting and made statements.

In the extensive consultations of the whole that followed, members of the Council agreed on a presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/9), which was adopted in the early hours of 1 June 2010, under the Mexican presidency of the Security Council.

Iraq and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

On 25 May, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

(UNAMI), Ad Melkert, on recent developments in Iraq. The Permanent Representative of Iraq, Ambassador Hamid Al Bayati, also made a statement.

The Special Representative told the Council that UNAMI would encourage the main political parties to agree on three principles, namely, a Government coalition inclusive of all major winning lists; a Government based on power-sharing principles; and a Government-formation process within a tentatively agreed time frame. He updated the Council on the reconciliation efforts of UNAMI in Iraq, and specifically in the Province of Ninewa, where support for the protection of minorities should be strengthened. He shared with the Council his concern that signs of ambivalence seem to stand in the way of good relations with Kuwait. He also reported that UNAMI continued to call for the reaffirmation by Iraq of its border with Kuwait as an indispensable step towards resolving other outstanding issues. In that regard, he explained that the aim of exiting Chapter VII of the Charter is a point of consensus in Iraq.

In the consultations of the whole that followed, members of the Council commended the electoral commission of Iraq on the successful manual recount of ballots and the announcement of the outcome of the election in the Baghdad governorate. They also looked forward to the ratification of the overall election results by the Federal Supreme Court. Council members called for an inclusive political process to form as quickly as possible a Government, which reflected the will of the Iraqi people, and they condemned all acts of violence.

Europe

Kosovo

On 17 May, the Council held a debate on Kosovo. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), Lamberto Zannier, briefed the Council. He said that the situation in Kosovo remained stable, but that the potential remained for instability, especially in the north, and that the lack of significant progress in the reconciliation between the communities continued to be a challenge. He added that direct practical cooperation between Belgrade and Pristina would strengthen stability.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Vuk Jeremić, and Skender Hyseni of Kosovo addressed the Council and provided their perspectives. Council members called upon Albanians and Serbs to enhance their mutual cooperation and to address their common challenges.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 24 May, the Council held a debate on Bosnia and Herzegovina. The High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Valentin Inzko, briefed the Council. He outlined the progress achieved, including steps towards Euro-Atlantic integration, an agreement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on a membership action plan, the destruction of unsafe ordnance left over from the civil war, and the progress on regional reconciliation.

The High Representative also spoke about the current and future challenges for Bosnia and Herzegovina and stated that the country remained afflicted by a lack of consensus about what sort of country it should or could be — whether a more

centralized or a decentralized State. The situation was exacerbated by an internal political split, a rise in the unemployment level, lack of constitutional reform and ethnic divisions. He called upon Bosnia and Herzegovina to respect the Dayton Agreement and to foster a constructive atmosphere of reform. Finally, he praised the continuing commitment of the European Union to accompanying the country on the path to stability.

The Chairman of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Haris Silajdžić, addressed the Council and attributed the lack of domestic progress to the so-called entity voting mechanism and to violations of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

Following the briefings, Council members welcomed the progress achieved by Bosnia and Herzegovina in the international and regional spheres and urged all parties in the country to strengthen internal dialogue and cooperation, in order to achieve genuine reconciliation and make further progress on police reform, internal unity and multi-ethnic stability. Most Council members also voiced support for international assistance to strengthen security and rule-of-law institutions, while calling on all leaders to refrain from anti-Dayton rhetoric.

Thematic and general issues

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations: European Union

On 4 May, the Council held a briefing on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations (European Union), during which the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union, Baroness Catherine Ashton, briefed the Council on the European Union's commitment to active partnership in promoting peace, security, justice and human rights, protecting the vulnerable and helping people to live in safety and dignity.

The High Representative noted that the new Treaty of Lisbon allowed the European Union to expand its support for United Nations programmes, initiatives and efforts in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. She also noted that the struggle against impunity remained a key factor in peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

Following the briefing, Council members welcomed the European Union's contributions to capacity-building in Africa and expressed their support for the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional entities, as enshrined in Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. They also expressed their view that the maintenance of international peace and security remained a paramount responsibility of the Security Council.

Council members welcomed European Union support for the United Nations efforts in maintaining international peace and security, since the two organizations shared common goals and purposes, such as the promotion of human rights, the rule of law and development.

Briefings by the Chairmen of the counter-terrorism Committees

On 11 May, the Council held an open debate and received updates from the Chairmen of three Committees: the Committee established pursuant to resolution

1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism; and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) concerning weapons of mass destruction.

The Permanent Representative of Mexico, Ambassador Claude Heller, delivered a joint statement on behalf of the three Committees and said that the Committees and their expert groups had increased their cooperation and coordination during the previous six months. He also said that the three expert groups had continued to implement a common strategy on dealing with non- or late-reporting States and in assisting Member States in submitting their responses to the three Committees on their implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

In his statement as Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), Ambassador Heller said that resolution 1540 (2004) had prompted significant action across the globe; nearly 160 States had reported on their capabilities and the challenges in preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. He added that some countries had reported on the legal measures they had taken to counter non-State traffic in such weapons, while others had reported on gaps in their legal regimes.

The Permanent Representative of Austria and Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), Ambassador Thomas Mayr-Harting, reported on methods to update the listing and de-listing of individuals and entities, in accordance with the directives contained in Council resolutions 1822 (2008) and 1904 (2009), to ensure that the consolidated list remained dynamic and reflected current threats. He also described the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson, where listed entities and individuals could present their cases, as an important step towards fairness and transparency in the regime. He said that the Committee was committed to improving its procedures in the interest of both effectiveness and human rights.

The Permanent Representative of Turkey and Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), Ambassador Ertuğrul Apakan said that that Committee adopted a strategic and transparent approach in its deliberations and working methods. The Committee had taken up issues such as border control and security, implementation and assessment of resolution 1624 (2005), maritime security and terrorist acts committed at sea, implementation of extradition requirements and law enforcement. He said that the Committee was working on policy guidance on international legal cooperation and was improving transparency. It was also increasing dialogue with Member States to identify areas where the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) was lagging.

Following the briefings, Council members and representatives of participating States stressed the continued need for a unified, global fight against terrorism and welcomed efforts to make the Council's three Committees more effective, coordinated and transparent. The participants also called on the Committees to increase their briefings to Member States; to work towards the elimination of tension, occupation and injustice; and to do away with double standards in resolutions. They stressed the need for further technical assistance and funding mechanisms to help them comply with their obligations under counter-terrorism resolutions.

Maintenance of international peace and security: intercultural dialogue for peace and security

On 26 May, the Council held a briefing on the theme "Intercultural dialogue for peace and security" under the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security". The briefing was based on a concept paper (S/2010/248, annex), in which intercultural dialogue for peace and security was presented as an instrument of preventive diplomacy, conflict management and resolution, and peacebuilding.

The meeting was chaired by the President of the Council of Ministers of Lebanon, Saad Hariri, who made an opening statement. He said that while difficulties had tested his country and people, their will to live together had not been shaken. He added that Lebanon was enriched by its diversity, openness and partnership between Christians and Muslims. He stressed that the need for dialogue among people of different faiths and cultures was far greater today in the light of the dangers that might result from policies based on fear and threats. He said that the spirit of justice and respect for international law must prevail for authentic dialogue to occur, and added, as an example, that a durable and just peace in Palestine would have substantial influence over relations between cultures and religions.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations described intercultural dialogue as an important topic for Lebanon and all Member States on the eve of the third Forum of the Alliance of Civilizations, which would begin on 28 May in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He said that dialogue helped to defuse tension, promoted reconciliation in the aftermath of conflict and introduced moderate voices into polarized debates. He emphasized the need to protect cultural diversity and to strengthen educational systems so that young people could benefit from cultural diversity and not be victimized by those who exploited differences.

Council members, including the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, Alistair Burt, stressed that intercultural dialogue was important in a globalized world and that the Security Council must take into account the cultural aspect of conflicts. They also welcomed the various international platforms for dialogue, stressed that extremism is fomented by distorted views of other cultures and emphasized that tolerance and mutual respect should be the basis for the international community to confront challenges. Some members noted the role of mediation, which required deep cultural knowledge, as an important tool for the resolution and prevention of conflicts. They also underlined the importance of intercultural dialogue in building respect between peoples and overcoming mistrust among them.

United Nations peacekeeping operations

On 27 May, the Council held consultations on United Nations peacekeeping operations, during which the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Alain Le Roy, and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Susana Malcorra, made introductory remarks on peacekeeping operations and later engaged in an interactive discussion with Council members.

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations described the challenges in the field, including the need to have an exit strategy from the start of any United Nations intervention, the high vacancy rate in peacekeeping missions and the centralized chain of command. He informed the Council that a strategy on

early peacebuilding would be developed by the end of the year. He also stressed the importance of maintaining a favourable public opinion of a peacekeeping operation, to secure the consent of the host country.

The Under-Secretary-General for Field Support said that striking a "dual work" balance was consuming many resources, since the United Nations would have to work as if a mission were there for the long term, while commencing preparations for its liquidation. She argued for enhanced Secretariat engagement with Member States in appointing senior peacekeeping operation personnel and for the improvement of rosters.

Several Council members stressed the need for utilizing the gap lists, the need for feedback from the field and the need for interactive discussions on mission-oriented issues.

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

In closed consultations on 27 May, the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), Ambassador Ertuğrul Apakan of Turkey, briefed the Council on the activities of the Committee from 12 February to 27 May 2010. He said that, during the reporting period, the Panel of Experts had submitted its final report to the Security Council. He also said that the Committee had received one report of an alleged case of violation of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). Lastly, he informed the Council that the mandate of the Panel would expire on 12 June.

In the discussions that followed, Council members noted the reported violations with concern and expressed their support for the renewal of the mandate of the Panel of Experts.